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822. The weavers of Philadelpheia

In the Roman period weavers are well attested in Philadelpheia. In AD 123 the weavers' guild pays 484 dr. to the ἐγλήπτορες γερδίων (BGU VII 1591.15). Since the weavers' tax is normally 38 dr. the guild consisted of 13 members, no doubt household heads. In AD 139 the guild complains that four of its twelve members were on a mission to Alexandria and that the remaining eight were hard pressed to fulfill their obligations to the state (BGU VII 1572). These obligations are specified in BGU VII 1564, where the weavers receive a payment for manufacturing cloths and a blanket for the army. A small archive of receipts for the weavers' tax for the period AD 123–140 is preserved in P.Phil. 23–30; no doubt BGU VII 1591 was part of the same find⁴.

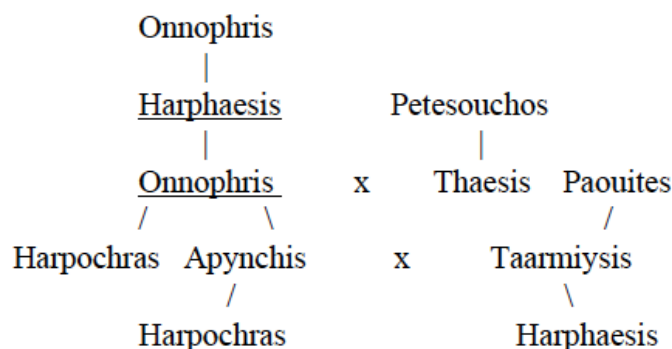
BGU VII 1615 (TM 9520) is a list of ten weavers' families (γέρδιοι), dated a generation earlier, in AD 84. The text is complete and the editors have noticed that several persons of this list recur in P.Lond. II 257 (pp. 19–28; AD 94). This list deals with several villages; the weavers of Philadelpheia are loosely grouped in ll. 96–105 and 139–176. Finally, more than 30 weavers

⁴ The archive should be added to the recent survey of K. Vandorpe, W. Clarysse, H. Verreth, *Graeco-Roman archives from the Fayum*, *Collectanea Hellenistica* 6 (2015). It has been integrated in Trismegistos as no. 574. Perhaps BGU VII 1591 (another receipt for the weavers' tax) and 1564, 1572, 1602, 1615, 1616 also belong to the same find, as is suggested also by their inventory numbers (with the exception of 1615).

are listed in the archive of the praktor Nemesion, in the second quarter of the first century AD (P.Princ. I 1–3, 9–13; SB XVI 12737–12739). Here they pay as individuals for the poll tax, not as families for the weavers' tax. In a few cases a family continuation is not unlikely.

Starting from BGU VII 1615 I have looked for prosopographical and genealogical overlaps in the other texts.

5. Ὀννόφρις Ἀρφαήσιος καὶ Ἀρποχρ[ᾶς] → Ὀννοφρις Ἀρφαήσιος καὶ Ἀρποχρ[ᾶς υἱός]: in P.Lond. II 257.161–162, as was already pointed out in the notes of BGU VII 1615, his son Apynchis, son of Onnophris, grandson of Harphaesis, has taken over the family business. Apynchis' son Harpoch(ras) is also a γέρδιος. This allows us to reconstruct the following stemma (persons found in both texts are underlined):



The filiation Onnophris son of Harphaesis is found in two lists from the Nemesion archive (P.Princ. I 10 iii.21 [AD 34]; SB XX 14576 xvi.430 [AD 43]), but the names are too common to be certain of a family relationship.

7. Ψάμμης Ἀσκληᾶτος καὶ Ἀσκληᾶς [- - -] → Ψάμμης Ἀσκληᾶτος καὶ Ἀσκληᾶς [υἱός]: as already indicated in the note of BGU VII 1615, the same person is found in P.Lond. II 257.169–170: Psammis, son of Ask[las], grandson of Papontos, weaver, and his son Asklas, also weaver.

8. Ἡρακλῆς Μυσῶτος [- - -] → Ἡρακλῆς Μυσῆτος [- - -]: I have corrected the reading on the basis of the online photograph (Μυσῶς is a ghostname). In P.Lond. II 257.194 one house belongs to Mysthas, son of Herakles, who is a farmer of public land [δη(μόσιος) γεωργός]. The filiations Mysthas, son of Herakles, and Herakles, son of Mysthas, are found several times, for different persons, in the archive of Nemesion (P.Corn. 21 + P.Princ. I 12 xi.284–285, 305; SB XIV 11481 ii.8; P.Princ. I 14 ii.3; P.Princ. I 1 ii.23; P.Princ. I 8 ix.5; P.Princ. I 9 iii.10, 13; SB XX 14576 vo vii.144; P.Princ. I 2 vi.24).

11. Ἄπις [[Ἀρθῶ()]] καὶ υἱοὶ β [→ Ἄπις (Ἄπιτος) καὶ υἱοὶ β]: the name of the father, first written as Αρῶ(), is corrected and a horizontal line is drawn through the original name. Such a horizontal line indicates that father and son have the same name. Instead of (Ἄπιτος) one could also transcribe (ὁμοίως). The same family is found in P.Lond. II 257.139–142, where Apis, son of Apis, grandson of Apis, γέρδιος, has three sons (Apis, Herakles and Onnophris).

Apis, son of Apis, who pays the weavers' tax in AD 139 probably belongs to the next generation of the same family (P.Phil. 31.4; BGU VII 1616.4).

12. Διονύσις Νεκφερ(ῶτος): as already seen by the editor, the same man, with the combination of Greek and Demotic names, is found in P.Lond. II 257.105, where he is the grandson of Mysthas and also a weaver.

⁶ I have not included the proposal to read *πάλαι Στρατίππου* in BGU XVIII 2747 (Heracleopolites). The limited geographical spread of the name confirms the doubts of A. Verhoogt in BL XII 31. The reading *Στρατίππου* in P.Oxy. LV 3787.19 should be corrected to *Στρατ[ονί]κου* (checked on the original in the Sackler library; the minimal traces in the middle are all but illegible).

per-son	TM number	reference	place	date	filiation
1	8542	SEG XXVII 1114.10 and 16	Arsinoites (?)	267 BC	Menoitas Macedonian
2	881	P.Cairo Zen. II 59236	Aphroditopolites, Philadelphieia	253/252 BC	f. of Neoptolemos
2	2444	PSI VIII 976.1, 17 and 20	Herakleopolites	248 BC	Macedonian cavalryman
3	44402	P.Count 47.256	Oxyrynchites (Takona?)	230 BC	f. of Ptolemaios
4	7684	P.Petrie III 112c.18	Arsinoites	221 BC	s. of Herakleides
5	4140	SB XVI 12619.1	Tebtynis (?)	199–175 BC	
6	2509	Enchoria 16 (1988), p. 8	Philadelphieia (?)	192 BC	f. of Onnophris alias Neoptolemos
7	5437	P.Teb. III 882.21	Arsinoites, Samareia	144 BC	s. of Stratippos
8	5437	P.Teb. III 882.21	Arsinoites, Samareia	144 BC	f. of Stratippos
9	25877	P.IFAO 32.14	Egypt	I AD	s. of Theon
10	25554	P.Alex. p.32 no. 570	Egypt	I–II AD	fragment
11	25556	P.Alex. p.32 no. 605	Egypt	I–III AD	f. of Pausanias
12	25709	P.Corn. 22 iii.78	Philadelphieia	I st quart. IAD	βαφεύς
13	25338	BGU 7 1727.1	Philadelphieia	I AD	fragmentary
14	10599	P.Corn. 21 + P. Princ. 1 2.183	Philadelphieia	AD 33	f. of Theon
15	91987	P.Brit.Lib. inv. 2248 recto.37	Philadelphieia	AD 37/38	s. of Titan, f. of Nemesion and Titan (adults)
15	14887	SB XX 14576.331	Philadelphieia	AD 43	f. of Nemesion
15	12816	P.Princ. I 14.19	Philadelphieia	AD 48	f. of Neme<si>on
15	14408	SB XII 11112	Philadelphieia	AD 48	s. of Titan, f. of Nemesion
15	109074	P.Sijpesteijn 26.63	Philadelphieia	AD 51	f. of Nemesion
15	25125	P.Alex. 9.7	Arsinoites (certainly Philadelphieia)	AD 44/45	s. of Titan ⁷
16	12267	Pap.Congr. XXV, p.307.10 (= P. Mich. X 578)	Philadelphieia	AD 47/48	s. of Titan and Helenous (14 years old)
17	14887	SB XX 14576.439	Philadelphieia	AD 43	
18	109074	P.Sijpesteijn 26.101	Philadelphieia	AD 51	s. of Nekpheros and Thermouthis
19	25635	Stud.Pal. XVII, p. 49–52 i.23	Arsinoites	2 nd half IAD	s. of Dionysios; husb. of [Thermouth]arion (catoecic land)
20	11658	P.Lond. II 257 Ro. iii.76	Philadelphieia	AD 94/95	δη(μόσιος) γεωργός
21	11658	P.Lond. II 257 Ro. iv.120	Arsinoites	AD 94/95	Στράτ[ι]πος s. of Asklas
22	26500	P.Freib. IV 59 ii.3	Egypt	II AD	fragment
23	26618	P.Diog. 31.3	Philadelphieia	AD 132–248	alias Dios (catoecic land)

⁷ Titan is himself the son of Nemesion and he is more than 60 (ὑπερετής) in AD 51 (P.Sijpesteijn 26.87 and 92).

24	9523	BGU VII 1617.22	Philadelphiea	AD 198	f. of Sarapias
24	30297	SB XVI 12788	Philadelphiea	AD 198–225 (my date)	f. of Sarapias
25	10563	P.Col. X 274.6	Arsinoites	AD 209	s. of M. Flavius Diogenes
25	44599	P.Yale III 137.201	Philadelphiea	AD 216/217	s. of Diogenes; owns land
25	10712	P.Diog. 45.24	Philadelphiea	AD 216/217	s. of Diogenes; owns catoecic land
25	30188	P.Genova I 49.1	Egypt	III AD	“s.” of Diogenes
26	11236	P.Gen I 42.13	Philadelphiea	AD 224	s. of [.]mas

In the Ptolemaic period the name Stratippos, “army-horse”, is mainly found in military surroundings: Stratippos (no. 2) and his son Neoptolemos are both cavalry soldiers and cleruchs; Ptolemaios, son of Stratippos (no. 3), is an ἐπίγονος, a military settler; Stratippos (no. 4), son of Herakleides, is a Syracusan hundred-arourae cavalryman; Stratippos, son of Stratippos, in nos. 7–8 belongs to a company of Jewish soldiers in the village of Samareia. I have argued elsewhere that Stratippos (no. 6), the father of Onnophris alias Neoptolemos, is a grandson of Stratippos (no. 2)⁸.

All Roman examples of the name come from the Fayum, and where a more precise provenance is available it is the village of Philadelphiea⁹. One family is particularly well attested in the early Roman period: Stratippos (no. 15), son of Titan, was the father of Titan and Nemesion (SB XII 11112 and P.Lond. inv. 2248 [ined.], where the three generations are mentioned side by side). Thanks to the unpublished verso of Claudius’ famous letter to the Alexandrians we know that Stratippos and his sons Nemesion and Titan were “privileged farmers involved with the imperial estate of Gaius and Gemellus”¹⁰. The other six persons with that name in the first century AD are less clear: no. 16–18 and 20 are again from Philadelphiea, and this may also well be the case for no. 19 and 21.

At the very end of the second century AD Stratippos alias Dios (no. 23; his patronymic is lost) buys through a parachoresis a plot of catoecic land from M. Tullius Apollonios; both parties are inhabitants of Philadelphiea. Sarapias, daughter of Stratippos (no. 24), makes a payment in a list of well-to-do persons including a gymnasiarch, an achiereus, a strategos and a hypomnemato-graphos. The other text where she appears, SB XVI 12788, is a receipt for grain transport by the sitologoi of Philadelphiea. There is no doubt that this is the same person and that the text may be dated to the early third century AD. As to Stratippos (no. 25), son of Diogenes, he owns more than 10 arourae of land (P.Yale III 137.10), which is specified as catoecic in P.Diog. 45.24. I have tentatively identified him above with the author of a letter, starting “Stratippos greets his father Diogenes” and perhaps written from Alexandria (proskynema for Sarapis). It is tempting to identify him also with the minor M. Flavius Stratippos, son of M. Flavius Diogenes, in the contemporary P.Col. X 274, who owns catoecic land in Philadelphiea.

The Greek name Stratippos was originally chosen by Greek or Macedonian soldiers as a token of their career. One family of cavalymen (it is not by accident that Stratippos [no. 2] calls his son Neoptolemos) settled in the later third century BC in Philadelphiea. Whereas the name

⁸ W. Clarysse, *A demotic self-dedication to Anubis*, *Enchoria* 16 (1988), pp. 7–10.

⁹ Outside Egypt the name also disappears after the Hellenistic period. The only Roman example in LGPN is IG IX.2 544.19 (AD 41). The eponymous priest Alexarchos, son of Stratippos, in Sardeis is dated to the early first century BC by H. Malay, *I. Manisa Museum* no. 11.

¹⁰ Cf. A. Hanson, *Pap. Congr. XXV*, Ann Arbor 2010, pp. 310–311.

disappears from the record in Roman Egypt, it is used by one or more well-to-do families in Philadelphieia. The catocic land they own in the first and second centuries AD may ultimately derive from the grant to Stratippos and Neoptolemos in the time of Zenon. In any case the survival of a personal name over five centuries illustrates the strength of onomastic family traditions.

824. Priests of Souchos in P.Lond. II 257.81–84

L. 81 is much shorter than the other lines introducing a new house with owner. Clearly there is no place here for the genealogy with father, grandfather and mother as in other cases. The name of the owner is read as: [- - -]χου Θεουμ[by the editor. Names beginning with Θεουμ[are otherwise unknown. The three inhabitants of the house are Panomgeus, son of Onnophris (49 years old), his half-brother Onnophris, son of Nekpheros (49 years)¹¹, and Onnophris, son of the latter (34 years). If the ages are exact the two half-brothers were born in the same year and Onnophris sr. was only 15 at the birth of his son Onnophris jr. There seems to be a scribal error here. All three persons are priests (ἱερεύς), an occupation which is not otherwise found in the list. Therefore I suggest that the name of the owner should be read as [Σού]χου θεοῦ μ[εγάλου] and that the house (or immovables) were owned by the god Souchos, not by a private person¹². No member of the family seems to be known from other texts, though Onnophris son of Nechtpheros in SB XVI 12738 iv.11 (Philadelphieia; AD 34) may be a relative. It is not certain, however, that this house was in Philadelphieia. The London papyrus deals with the meris of Herakleides, including Philadelphieia among other villages (cf. BGU VI 1614 introd.).

825. SB I 4964

SB I 4964 (TM 98540) is a funerary stela, no doubt from Terenouthis, figuring the deceased laying on a couch and holding a cup in his right hand. It was published by Pridick in a Russian journal, and was included by F. Preisigke in the *Sammelbuch*. The editor reads the text as Ἰνααρῶσα Χερφαμίας φιλότεκνος ἐτῶν ξε. Preisigke, who saw the photograph in the editio princeps, expressed some doubts about the reading of the first line: “Das Abbild zeigt vor X noch einen unleserlichen Buchstaben.” The excellent photograph in S. Houdjash, O. Berlev, *The Egyptian reliefs and stelae in the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, Moscow, Leningrad 1982*, p. 286 no. 210 now allows to read without doubt (the *pi* is faint, but recognisable): Ἰναάρως ἀπὸ Χερφαμίας. The feminine noun Ἰνααρῶσα disappears herewith from our onomastica (the figure on the stela is clearly a man). The form with double *alpha* is very rare (a few examples in P. Köln XIII 522.13; 523.14; SB XVI 12606.9; XX 14716), but announces the form Naaraus, which is common in the later period.

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